No. 90-769 (14)

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 14 1991
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In the Supreme Court
OF THE
United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1990

LOUISE H. RENNE, CITY ATTORNEY FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, *et al.*,
Petitioners,
vs.
BOB GEARY, *et al.*,
Respondents.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE APPENDICES AND PROPOSED APPENDICES OF RESPONDENTS AND AMICI CURIAE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND CALIFORNIA LIBERTARIAN PARTY, *ET AL.*

ARLO HALE SMITH
66 San Fernando Way
San Francisco, California 94127
Telephone: (415) 564-6091

Attorney for Respondents
Bob Geary, Robert Silvestri,
Dennis Mark, Melissa
Gundrun, Wayne Johnson,
David Soule, Max Woods,
Peter Johnson, Robert Gebert,
and Election Action

CEDRIC C. CHAO*
MONIQUE VAN YZERLOOY
GREGORY R. NEVINS
JON S. TIGAR
MORRISON & FOERSTER
345 California Street
San Francisco, California 94104-2675
Telephone: (415) 677-7000
* Counsel of Record

Counsel for Amici Curiae

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY;
PHILLIP ANGELIDES,
Chair, California Democratic Party;
EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.,
Former Chair, California Democratic Party;
CALIFORNIA LIBERTARIAN PARTY;
[Other Amici listed on inside front cover]

41 pp

CONTINUED LISTING OF AMICI

GAIL LIGHTFOOT, Chair, California Libertarian Party; SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; CAROLE MIGDEN, Chair, San Francisco County Democratic Central Committee and Member, San Francisco Board of Supervisors; SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE; SAM HARPER, Chair, San Francisco County Republican Central Committee; LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; ROBERT FARRAN, Chair, Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee; ALAMEDA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; LIZ FIGUEROA, Chair, Alameda County Democratic Central Committee; SANTA CLARA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; STEPHEN STAMM, Chair, Santa Clara County Democratic Central Committee; MARIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; DAVID STRAND, Former Chair, Marin County Democratic Central Committee; SOLANO COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; RON ARRANTS, Chair, Solano County Democratic Central Committee; PLACER COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE; THOMAS ROMERO, Chair, Placer County Democratic Central Committee; CAROL SHERMAN, Mayor of Fairfax; WENDY BAKER, Councilwoman and Former Mayor of Fairfax; NANCY L. PARENT, Councilwoman and Former Mayor of Pittsburg; EDDIE SOUZA, Mayor of Santa Clara; LAWRENCE E. STONE, Councilman and Former Mayor of Sunnyvale; DENNIS ZANE, Councilman and Former Mayor of Santa Monica; LIBBY DENEBEIM, Member, San Francisco Board of Education; MARY KING, Member, Alameda County Board of Supervisors; NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PARTY RENEWAL; NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR PARTY RENEWAL; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR PARTY RENEWAL; PROFESSOR EDMOND COSTANTINI; AND PROFESSOR EUGENE C. LEE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE APPENDICES

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES ii

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. DISCUSSION 2

III. CONCLUSION 5

PROPOSED APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 (Matrix of So-Called "State-Conferred Advantages") ..... App. 1

APPENDIX 2 (Summary of So-Called "State-Conferred Advantages") ..... App. 9

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page(s)

Cases

Austin v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce, 110 S. Ct. 1391 (1990) 2,3

Consolidated Edison Co. v. Public Serv. Comm'n, 447 U.S. 530 (1980) 4

Gilmer v. Interstate/Johnson Lane Corp., 111 S. Ct. 947 (1991) 5

Kamen v. Kemper Fin. Servs., 59 U.S.L.W. 3723 (1991) 4,5

Larkin v. Grendel's Den, Inc., 459 U.S. 941 (1982) 5

Lau v. Nichols, 414 U.S. 563 (1974) 5

Lefkowitz v. Cunningham, 431 U.S. 801 (1977) 4

McDonald v. Board of Election Comm'rs, 394 U.S. 802 (1969) 5

Nevada v. United States, 462 U.S. 1104 (1983) 5

Ohio Bureau of Employment Servs. v. Hodory, 430 U.S. 963 (1977) 5

San Francisco County Democratic Cent. Comm. v. Eu, 826 F.2d 814 (9th Cir. 1987), *aff'd*, 489 U.S. 214 (1989) 4

Statutes and Rules

Sup. Ct. R. 25.6 5

No. 90-769

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1990

LOUISE H. RENNE, City Attorney for the
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

vs.

BOB GEARY, *et al.*,
Respondents.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE APPENDICES TO BRIEFS OF RESPONDENTS AND AMICI CURIAE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND CALIFORNIA LIBERTARIAN PARTY, ET AL.

I. INTRODUCTION

Respondents and Amici Curiae California Democratic Party and California Libertarian Party, *et al.* hereby request the Court's leave to file the attached Appendices. These Appendices set forth the so-called "statutory advantages" provided to political parties by each of the fifty states.

Respondents and Amici are compelled to file these Appendices by Petitioners' inclusion in their Reply Brief[1] of a chart purporting to compare all "advantages" conferred by the various states on political parties (Petitioners' Reply Brf. Appendix B), and Petitioners' conclusion therefrom that Article II, Section 6(b) of the California Constitution is justified because California confers more so-called "statutory advantages" on political parties than any other state. Petitioners' Reply Brf. 15.

Following oral argument, Respondents and Amici conducted a time-consuming survey of the laws relating to elections and political parties in all fifty states and discovered numerous errors and omissions in Petitioners' Appendix B. The 50-state survey reveals that Petitioners' premise – that "the statutory benefits California gives its political parties are greater than those in any other state" (Petitioners' Reply Brf. 15) – is simply incorrect. It turns out that every state provides its parties so-called "advantages," and that California does not stand out. Indeed, California fails to provide its parties several "advantages" that are provided in other states, including what is arguably the most significant "advantage," public financing of political parties and of political candidates.

II. DISCUSSION

Petitioners' justification of section 6(b)'s absolute ban on political speech depends largely on their comparison between the so-called "state-conferred advantages" in California and those in other states. As set forth in their Briefs on the Merits, Respondents and Amici respectfully submit that Petitioners' state-conferred advantage conceptual framework is totally irrelevant to this case.[2]

1 Petitioners' Reply Brief was received by Respondents and Amici on April 19 and April 18, 1991, respectively

2 Petitioners' conceptual framework depends exclusively upon a flawed analogy to *Austin v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce*, 110 S. Ct. 1391 (1990). *Austin* is readily distinguishable: (1) the reasoning of *Austin* does not reach unincorporated associations; (2) *Austin* does not reach corporations which are "more akin to voluntary political associations than business firms", and a political party is the paradigm of the "voluntary political association"; and (3) *Austin* upheld only a *limited restriction* on independent campaign *expenditures*, whereas Section 6(b) imposes a *total ban* on *political speech*.

However, even accepting *arguendo* Petitioners' conceptual framework, the 50-state survey reveals that a central premise of Petitioners' argument – that "the statutory benefits California gives its political parties are greater than those in any other state" (Petitioners' Reply Brf. 15) – is incorrect. The 50-state survey reveals that: (1) *every* state provides so-called "statutory advantages" to its political parties, and California does not stand out with regard to the quantity of "advantag[es]" enumerated in state statutes; (2) California does not stand out from the other states with regard to its funding of primary elections, because 49 of the 50 states have such provisions; and (3) California fails to provide its parties several "advantages" that are provided by other states, including what is arguably the most significant "advantage" – public financing of political parties and of political candidates.[3] Thus, Petitioners' chart entitled "Comparison of Statutory Advantages" should be

3 "Advantages" not provided by California, but provided to parties in other states, include the following:

(1) Income tax form "check-off" provision allowing taxpayer to earmark state funds to political parties with no increase in the taxpayer's liability (7 states);

(2) Tax deductions for party contributions (5 states);

(3) Political parties appoint or nominate election inspectors, judges, or poll watchers (31 states);

(4) Voters have the option to vote a straight party ticket in the general election (10 states);

(5) Vacancies in the legislature are filled by the political party of the former officeholder; or by the governor, who chooses from a list of nominees submitted by the party; or by legislators in the same party as the former officeholder (14 states); and

(6) The name of the party is protected by law from unauthorized use (5 states).

disregarded as incomplete and inaccurate[4] and Petitioners' arguments concerning the so-called "state-conferred advantages" should be rejected.[5]

Respondents and Amici submit that it is appropriate for the Court to accept their Appendices in order to have an accurate catalogue of the so-called "statutory advantages" and in order to have an accurate comparison of California with the 49 other states. The Court has accepted post-argument filings of counsel. *See, e.g., Kamen v. Kemper Fin.*

---

4 A comparison of Respondents'/Amici's Appendices with Petitioners' chart entitled "Comparison of Statutory Advantages" (Petitioners' Reply Brf. Appendix B) reveals extensive omissions and inaccuracies in Petitioners' submissions. Petitioners' Appendix inexplicably excludes several "advantages" altogether from its ambit, lists "advantages" for some states but omits listing those same "advantages" for other states, and omits any reference whatsoever to the "advantages" in those 18 states which have exclusively partisan nomination procedures.

Petitioners even list 17 states as not "provid[ing] official parties with any specific statutory advantages" (Petitioners' Reply Brf. Appendix B). As shown in Respondents'/Amici's Appendices, however, each of these 17 states confers statutory "advantages" on political parties.

Petitioners' Appendix D is substantially similar to their Appendix B and is discredited for all the reasons set forth above.

5 The fact that the statutes of all 50 states provide so-called "advantages" to political parties does not detract in any way from the judiciary's longstanding view of political parties as voluntary political associations of individuals. "[W]e would reject the State's premise that a state can strip a voluntary political association of First Amendment rights by legislating it into an arm of the State." *San Francisco County Democratic Cent. Comm. v. Eu*, 826 F.2d 814, 825-26 (9th Cir. 1987), *aff'd*, 489 U.S. 214 (1989), citing *Consolidated Edison Co. v. Public Serv. Comm'n*, 447 U.S. 530, 533-34 & n.1 (1980). *See also Lefkowitz v. Cunningham*, 431 U.S. 801, 808 (1977) (describing New York State Democratic Party as a "private, voluntary political association[]").

Moreover, some of the so-called "advantages" articulated by Petitioners are of questionable value, others are more accurately seen as "advantages" to the state or the general electorate, and others were imposed upon the parties by the state as part of a larger package of regulations.

Servs., 59 U.S.L.W. 3723 (1991) (supplemental brief); *Gilmer v. Interstate/Johnson Lane Corp.*, 111 S. Ct. 947 (1991) (supplemental brief); *Ohio Bureau of Employment Servs. v. Hodory*, 430 U.S. 963 (1977) ("additional material"); *Nevada v. United States*, 462 U.S. 1104 (1983) (supplemental memorandum); *Larkin v. Grendel's Den, Inc.*, 459 U.S. 941 (1982) (supplemental statement). *See also* Sup. Ct. R. 25.6. In a situation similar to the instant case, the Court accepted and relied upon a survey of state election laws filed after oral argument. *See McDonald v. Board of Election Comm'rs*, 394 U.S. 802, 810-11 n.9 (1969) (Court compared Illinois' election laws to those of other states, utilizing survey of state statutes submitted after oral argument); *see also Lau v. Nichols*, 414 U.S. 563, 564 n.1 (1974) (citing report submitted to the Court after oral argument showing number of Chinese-speaking students in the San Francisco school system).

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Respondents and Amici respectfully request that the Court grant their Motion for Leave to File Appendices.

Dated: May 13, 1991

Respectfully submitted,

ARLO HALE SMITH
Attorney for Respondents

CEDRIC C. CHAO*
MONIQUE VAN YZERLOOY
GREGORY R. NEVINS
JON S. TIGAR
MORRISON & FOERSTER
* Counsel of Record
Attorneys for Amici Curiae

PROPOSED APPENDICES TO BRIEFS
OF RESPONDENTS AND AMICI CURIAE
CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND
CALIFORNIA LIBERTARIAN PARTY, ET AL.

APPENDIX 1
Matrix of So-Called "State-Conferred Advantages"

	State Pays for Primary Elections [1]	State Monies Given to Parties [2]	State Monies Given to Campaign Fund [2]	Tax Deduction for Political Contributions [3]	Tax Form Facilitates Pol. Contributions [4]	Voter List Provided to Parties [5]	State Disseminates Sample Ballot [6]
Alabama	✗				✗	✗	
Alaska	✗						
Arizona	✗			✗	✗	✗	✗
Arkansas	✗						
California	✗				✗	✗	✗
Colorado	✗						
Conn.	✗					✗	
Delaware	✗					✗	
Florida	✗					✗	✗
Georgia	✗						
Hawaii	✗		✗	✗			
Idaho	✗	✗					
Illinois	✗						
Indiana	✗						
Iowa	✗	✗					✗
Kansas	✗						
Kentucky	✗	✗					
Louisiana	✗						
Maine	✗				✗	✗	
Maryland	✗						✗
Mass.	✗				✗	✗	
Michigan	✗		✗				
Minn.	✗	✗	✗				
Mississippi	✗						
Missouri	✗						✗

	Party Enrollment Upon Registration [7]	Filing Fees Remitted To Parties [8]	Parties Help Select State Board of Elections [9]	Parties Help Select Election Inspectors [10]	Straight Party Ticket Voting [11]	Parties Help Fill Legislative Vacancies [12]	Name Protection for Parties [13]	Voting Machine Installation [14]	Other [15]
Ala.			✗	✗					
Alaska			✗		✗				
Ariz.	✗		✗				✗		
Ark.			✗				✗		
Calif.	✗						✗	✗	
Colo.	✗		✗		✗				
Conn.	✗		✗				✗		
Del.		✗	✗					✗	
Fla.	✗	✗				✗			
Ga.		✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	
Haw.			✗					✗	
Idaho			✗		✗				
Ill.			✗		✗				
Ind.			✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
Iowa	✗								
Kan.	✗		✗						
Ky.			✗	✗					
La.	✗								
Me.	✗								
Md.			✗		✗	✗	✗		
Mass.	✗								
Mich.	✗				✗				
Minn.			✗				✗	✗	
Miss.									
Mo.		✗		✗				✗	

	State Pays for Primary Elections[1]	State Monies Given to Parties[2]	State Monies Given to Campaign Fund[2]	Tax Deduction for Political Contributions[3]	Tax Form Facilitates Pol. Contributions[4]	Voter List Provided to Parties[5]	State Disseminates Sample Ballot[6]
Montana	✗			✗	✗		✗
Nebraska	✗					✗	✗
Nevada	✗					✗	✗
New Hamp.	✗						
New Jersey	✗		✗				✗
New Mexico	✗					✗	✗
New York	✗					✗	✗
North Carolina	✗				✗	✗	✗
North Dakota	✗						
Ohio	✗	✗					
Oklahoma	✗			✗			✗
Oregon	✗			✗	✗	✗	✗
Pennsylvania	✗						
Rhode Island	✗	✗	✗			✗	
South Carolina						✗	
South Dakota	✗					✗	✗
Tennessee	✗						✗
Texas	✗					✗	
Utah	✗	✗					✗
Vermont	✗					✗	
Virginia	✗				✗		
Washington	✗						
West Virginia	✗						
Wisconsin	✗		✗				
Wyoming	✗					✗	✗

	Party Enrollment Upon Registration[7]	Filing Fees Remitted To Parties[8]	Parties Help Select State Board of Elections[9]	Parties Help Select Election Inspectors[10]	Straight Party Ticket Voting[11]	Parties Help Fill Legislative Vacancies[12]	Name Protection for Parties[13]	Voting Machine Installation[14]	Other[15]
Mont.			✗		✗	✗			
Neb.	✗		✗						
Nev.		✗					✗	✗	
N.H.	✗		✗						
N.J.							✗	✗	
N.M.	✗		✗				✗		
N.Y.	✗		✗				✗		
N.C.		✗	✗		✗				
N.D.			✗						
Ohio	✗				✗				
Okla.	✗								
Or.	✗				✗	✗	✗		
Pa.	✗		✗	✗					
R.I.	✗			✗		✗			
S.C.				✗					
S.D.		✗							
Tenn.		✗	✗						
Tex.			✗						
Utah					✗				
Vt.									
Va.		✗	✗				✗		
Wash.			✗		✗			✗	
W.Va.	✗		✗	✗	✗		✗		
Wis.				✗					
Wyo.	✗		✗		✗		✗		

Notes to Appendix 1

1. All 50 states, with the exception of South Carolina, provide funds to pay all or part of the expenses of party primary elections.

2. "Check-off" provisions on state income tax forms allow the taxpayer to earmark a portion of his tax liability for either the political party of his choice or a general campaign fund. The state diverts a portion of its tax revenue to the designated party fund, which is one mode of public financing. (California does not have this provision.)

3. Some states allow an income tax deduction for political contributions to parties. The amount of the allowed deduction ranges from 25 to 100 dollars. Since the tax deduction decreases the taxpayer's tax liability and decreases the tax revenues the state otherwise would have received, this is a form of public financing. (California does not have this provision.)

4. Some states, including California, have an "add-on" provision on their state income tax forms, which provides taxpayers the opportunity to contribute either to a general campaign fund or to the political party of their choice. By participating, the taxpayers agree to *add* the chosen amount to their tax check or else deduct it from their expected refund. This "add-on" provision, in contrast to the "check-off" and tax deduction provisions described in Notes 2 and 3 above, is not a form of public financing for the parties or political candidates, because the "add-on" amount comes directly from the taxpayer with no decrease in the taxpayer's tax liability and with no impact on the state's general treasury.

5. Lists of registered voters are made available to political parties free of charge. Rhode Island is shown as providing this advantage because, although Rhode Island charges political parties a fee for providing these lists, only

political parties and candidates are allowed access to the lists.

6. Some states, at state expense, disseminate sample primary ballots to registered voters, either by mail or by publication in a newspaper of general circulation.

7. Upon registering to vote, a voter may affiliate with the political party of his choice.

8. Filing fees paid by political candidates are remitted, in whole or in part, to the candidate's political party. (California does not have this provision.)

9. In some states, political parties determine at least the majority of the membership of state boards of election. (California does not have this provision.)

10. Election inspectors, judges, clerks and/or poll watchers are either appointed or nominated by party central committees or chairmen. (California does not have this provision.)

11. When voting in a general election, an elector may vote for every candidate listed under a party label by simply marking a box next to the party name or by pulling a lever designated for that party. This facilitates "straight party ticket" voting. (California does not have this provision.)

12. State legislative vacancies are filled in one of the following ways: 1) the political party of the former officeholder appoints a replacement; 2) the governor chooses a replacement from a list of names submitted by the political party of the former officeholder; or 3) elected officials affiliated with the same political party as the former officeholder choose or confirm a replacement. *See River-Rodriguez v. Popular Democratic Party*, 457 U.S. 1, 5-6 n.4 (1982). (California does not have this provision.)

13. Names of political parties are protected from unauthorized use by others. (California does not have this provision.)

14. Political parties are allowed to have representatives present at the preparation, testing, and/or installation of voting machines.

15. The following states provide political parties with the other advantages enumerated below:

California: Counties provide meeting places for party county central committees.

Delaware: The two major political parties may appoint a special officer to regulate admission to the polling place.

Georgia: Party executive committees may petition the county superintendent to alter voting precincts.

Hawaii: Parties are entitled to inspect facsimiles of ballots prior to all elections.

Indiana: Money from sale of personalized license plates distributed to political parties.

Massachusetts: Provides campaign financing for primary candidates for primary offices.

Minnesota: Provides mandatory employee leave from work, access to public facilities and interruption of municipal proceedings for political party caucuses. Also provides mandatory leave from work to attend party central committee an executive committee meetings.

Nevada: County Clerk must notice primary election in a newspaper of general circulation.

New Jersey: Notice of primary is published in a newspaper of general circulation.

Washington: Party candidates for president and vice president are entitled to one page in the candidates' pamphlet free of charge.

APPENDIX 2
Summary of So-Called "State-Conferred Advantages"

Alabama

1. Money from county treasury used to cover expenses of primary elections (Ala. Code § 17-16-10).
2. "Add on" provision allows for state income taxpayers to contribute to the political party of their choice (Ala. Code § 40-18-146).
3. Political parties are authorized to obtain lists of registered voters (Ala. Code § 17-4-122).
4. Parties furnish lists from which election inspectors are appointed (Ala. Code §§ 17-6-6, 17-6-8).
5. Electors can vote a straight party ticket (Ala. Code § 17-8-15).

Alaska

1. Pays for primary elections (Alaska Stat. § 15.25.090).
2. Parties furnish lists from which election judges and clerks are chosen (Alaska Stat. § 15.10.150).
3. Party committees may appoint one or more persons as watchers in each precinct or counting center for any election (Ala. Stat. § 15.10.170).
4. Vacancies in the state legislature are filled by the appointment of the governor, subject to approval by legislators of the political party of the former office – holder (Alaska Stat. §§ 15.40.320 to 15.40.330).

Arizona

1. Expenses of primary election paid for by the city or county (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 16-509, 16-511).

Arizona

1. Expenses of primary election paid for by the city or county (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 16-509, 16-511).
2. Contributions to state committees of political parties are allowed as a deduction in computing state income tax (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 43-1059).
3. There is a political party trust fund, funded by a state income-tax "add on" designated for political parties (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 16-807, 43-612).
4. The county recorder provides lists of registered voters to the parties free of charge (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-168).
5. Sample primary ballots are mailed by the government at government expense to all households with registered party members (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-461).
6. Voter registration provides for party enrollment (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-152).
7. County recorders rely on party chairmen for lists of potential deputy registrars (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-132).
8. Parties allowed to have inspectors present at the vote count (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-603).
9. Parties allowed one representative at location of voting machine preparations (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16-425).

Arkansas

1. Allows for primary expenses to be paid with public funds if the quorum court provides funding (Ark. Stat. Ann. §§ 7-3-01, 7-8-203).
2. County chairs or their designated appointee are given seats on the county boards of election commissioners (Ark. Stat. Ann. § 7-4-102).

3. Parties are allowed inspectors at regular and absentee vote count (Ark. Stat. Ann. §§ 7-5-316, 7-5-416).

4. Political parties are allowed representatives at the preparation of voting machines (Ark. Stat. Ann. § 7-5-611).

California

1. Counties and/or cities pay election expenses (Cal. Elec. Code § 10000).

2. "Add-on" provision allows for state income taxpayers to contribute to the political party of their choice (Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code §§ 18701-18702.)

3. Parties are entitled to receive, free of charge, lists of registered voters (Cal. Elec. Code § 10010.5).

4. County clerks prepare sample ballots and mail them to registered voters (Cal. Elec. Code § 10007).

5. Voter registration process allows for party enrollment (Cal. Elec. Code § 501).

6. Party Central Committee makes nominations to election precinct board (Cal. Elec. Code § 1639).

7. Parties are allowed representatives at preparation of voting machines (Cal. Elec. Code § 15320).

8. Counties provide meeting places for Party County Central Committees (Cal. Elec. Code §§ 8920, 9420, 9730, 9840).

Colorado

1. Pays for primary elections (Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-4-101).

2. Voter registration process allows for party enrollment (Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-2-203).

3. County party chairmen submit names of election judges (Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 1-5-101, 1-5-107).

4. Sudden vacancies in the state legislature are filled by the party of the former officeholder (Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-12-103).

Connecticut

1. Expenses of primaries are paid by the state and/or municipality (Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 9-29, 9-239, 9-273, 9-441).

2. Registrar provides to the parties lists of registered voters free of charge (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-55).

3. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-20).

4. Party chairmen submit lists of persons to be designated "unofficial checkers" at municipal elections (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-235).

5. Party chairmen allowed to be present (or designate a representative) at installation of voting machines (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-244).

Delaware

1. Pays for primary elections (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15 § 3111).

2. List of registered voters are sent to the parties free of charge (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15 § 307).

3. Candidates for public office must submit the required filing fee to the department of elections in the form of a check payable to their political party (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15 § 3106).

4. All election officers and registration officers are chosen from lists submitted by executive committees of the "2 principal political parties" (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15 §§ 4701, 1501).

5. The Democratic and Republican parties may appoint a special officer to regulate admission to the polling place (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15 § 4935).

Florida

1. Primary expenses are paid for by the state and/or county (Fla. Stat. Ann. § 100.011)
2. Lists of registered voters are made available to political parties (Fla. Stat. Ann § 98.211).
3. Sample ballot either published in newspaper of general circulation or sent to electors (Fla. Stat. Ann. § 101.20).
4. Registration allows for party enrollment (Fla. Stat. Ann. § 98.111).
5. Florida allows for 85% of campaign filing fees to be remitted to state party executive committees (Fla. Stat. Ann. § 99.103).
6. Names of political parties protected from unauthorized use (Fla. Stat. Ann. § 103.081).

Georgia

1. Mandates that counties pay for all primaries (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-156).
2. A portion of a candidate's qualifying fee is retained by the political party of the candidate (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-131).
3. Political parties designate members to serve on State Election Board (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-30).
4. Parties may designate two poll watchers (independent candidates may designate one) for each polling place (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-408).
5. Parties nominate precinct managers to be appointed by the superintendent of elections (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-90).
6. Electors can vote a straight party ticket (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-285).
7. Parties allowed to have representatives inspect voting machines prior to use (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-327).

8. Party county executive committee may petition county superintendent to alter voting precincts (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-262).

Hawaii

1. Pays for primary elections (Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 11-1, 11-181 to 11-184).
2. Provides matching funds for primary candidates (Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 11-217 to 11-220).
3. "Check-off" provision allows state income taxpayers to designate two dollars (four for joint filing) otherwise liable as tax to be paid into the Hawaii Election Campaign Fund (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 235-102.5).
4. Contributions to party central or county committees are tax deductible (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 235-7).
5. Parties may appoint one poll watcher in every precinct in which their candidates are on the ballot (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-77).
6. Parties are entitled to inspect facsimiles of ballots prior to all elections (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-116).

Idaho

1. Idaho pays for the preparation and printing of primary ballots (Idaho Code § 34-713).
2. A "check-off" provision allows for state income tax money to go to political parties (Idaho Code § 63-3088).
3. Parties nominate election judges (Idaho Code § 34-303).
4. Parties may appoint one poll watcher for each polling place (Idaho Code § 34-304).
5. Vacancies in the legislature are filled by the governor who chooses from a list provided by the former officeholder's party (Idaho Code § 59-904A).

Illinois

1. Counties pay for primary elections (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 46 ¶¶ 7-6, 17-30).
2. Parties may appoint one poll watcher per precinct (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 46 ¶ 7-34).
3. Vacancies in the state legislature are filled by the political party of the former officeholder, which appoints a replacement (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 46 ¶ 25-6).

Indiana

1. Pays for primary election (Ind. Code Ann. §§ 3-5-3-1 to 3-5-3-11).
2. Money from sale of "vanity" license plates distributed to political parties (Ind. Code Ann. § 9-7-5.5-8).
3. Party committee chairmen nominate members to the state and county election boards (Ind. Code Ann. §§ 3-6-4-4, 3-6-5-5).
4. Party chairmen nominate election judges, election sheriffs, poll clerks and election officers (Ind. Code Ann. §§ 3-6-6-9, 3-6-6-10).
5. Electors can vote a straight party ticket (Ind. Code Ann. § 3-11-5-10).
6. The party of the former legislator designates that legislator's replacement (Ind. Code Ann. §§ 3-13-5-1).

Iowa

1. Cities and counties pay for primary elections (Iowa Code §§ 43.118, 47.3).
2. State provides for "check-off" for state income tax filers to designate a portion of their taxes to a political party (Iowa Code §§ 56.18, 56.19).
3. County commissioner must publish sample ballots in not less than two newspapers prior to the day of the primary election (Iowa Code § 43.29).

4. Voter registration permits party enrollment (Iowa Code § 48.6).
5. Parties designate members of the election board (Iowa Code § 49.15).

Kansas

1. State and/or counties pay for primary elections (Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 25-119, 25-223, 25-2201).
2. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-3306).
3. County party chairmen designate election judges and clerks (Kan. Stat. Ann § 25-2803).

Kentucky

1. Pays for primary elections (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 117.345).
2. Provision of state income tax "check-off" of up to two dollars (four for joint returns) to be paid to a political party designated by the taxpayer (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 121.230, 141.071).
3. Political parties submit lists of candidates for State Election Board (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 117.015).
4. Political parties may have representatives present at both the count and re-canvassing of election totals (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 117.275, 117.305).

Louisiana

1. Pays for primaries (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 18:1400.5, 1400.6)
2. Registration allows for party enrollment (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18:104).

Maine

1. The state and/or municipalities pays for primary elections (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A § 633).

2. "Add-on" state income tax provision allowing for individual contribution of one, five, ten, or more dollars to be donated to political parties (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 36 § 5283).

3. When calling the biennial municipal caucus, political parties are entitled to lists of registered voters free (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A § 312).

4. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21-A § 141).

Maryland

1. Pays for primary elections (Md. Ann. Code art. 33, § 2-4).

2. Lists of candidates for nomination are published in newspapers (Md. Ann. Code art. 33, § 8-5).

3. Parties may designate a challenger and watcher at each place of registration and election (Md. Ann. Code art. 33, § 15-3).

4. In the case of a sudden vacancy in the state legislature, the governor appoints a replacement chosen from a list submitted by the political party of the former officeholder (Md. Const. art. 3 § 13).

5. Criminalizes an organization's holding itself out as the official governing body of a party (Md. Ann. Code art. 33, § 11-3).

6. Representatives of political parties may be present to see that voting machines are in proper condition (Md. Ann. Code art. 33, § 16-9).

Massachusetts

1. State and/or municipality pays for ballots, voting machines, and other primary expenses. (Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 50 § 1, Ch. 53 § 93).

2. When holding a caucus, ward and town committees may request, free of charge, lists of registered voters (Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 51 § 62).

3. "Add-on" provision allowing state income taxpayers to contribute one dollar to the state campaign fund (Mass. Gen. Law Ann. Ch. 62 § 6C).

4. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (Mass. Gen. Law Ann. Ch. 51 § 36).

5. Political parties submit lists of persons from which are chosen members of board of registrars and election commissioners (Mass. Gen. Law Ann. Ch. 51 §§ 15, 16A).

Michigan

1. Pays for primaries (Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.670).

2. "Check-off" provision allows state income tax filers to designate two dollars of their tax payment for the state campaign fund (Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 169.261).

3. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.495).

4. Elector can vote a straight party ticket (Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.737).

Minnesota

1. Pays for primaries (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 204B.32).

2. "Check-off" provision allows taxpayers to designate that five dollars be paid from the general state fund either to the state elections campaign fund or to the political party of their choice (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 10A.31).

3. County or legislative party chairs designate election judges (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 204B.21).

4. Parties may view preparation of voting machines and certify adequacy of preparation (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 206.73).

5. Provides mandatory employee leave from work, access to public facilities, and interruption of municipal proceedings for political party caucuses (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 202A.19).

6. Provides mandatory leave from work to attend party state central committee or executive committee meetings (Minn. Stat. Ann. § 202A.135).

Mississippi

1. Pays for primaries (Miss. Code Ann. §§ 23-15-301, 23-15-311).

Missouri

1. Pays for primaries (Mo. Ann. Stat. §§ 79.035, 115.061, 115.063, 115.065, 115.785 (Vernon)).
2. Election authority is to publish a list of primary candidates in a newspaper of general circulation (Mo. Ann. Stat. § 115.389 (Vernon)).
3. Filing fees are paid to the party (Mo. Ann. Stat. § 115.357 (Vernon)).
4. In some counties, election judges are chosen from lists provided by political parties (Mo. Ann. Stat. § 115.087 (Vernon)).
5. Parties may have representatives present at testing of voting machines (Mo. Ann. Stat. § 115.233 (Vernon)).

Montana

1. Pays for primaries (Mont. Code Ann. § 13-1-302).
2. In computing net income for income tax purposes, a taxpayer is allowed as a deduction political contributions in an amount not to exceed $100 (Mont. Code Ann § 15-30-121).
3. "Add-on" provision in the state income tax allows individuals to contribute one dollar (two for a joint filing) to the state public campaign fund (Mont. Code Ann. §§ 13-37-303 to 13-37-304).
4. Election administrators must print sample ballots "sufficient to answer requests" of political parties (Mont. Code Ann. § 13-12-214).

5. Election judges chosen from lists submitted by party committees (Mont. Code Ann. § 13-4-102).
6. Political parties may request the appointment of deputy registrars and submit lists for such appointments (Mont. Code Ann. § 13-2-102).
7. Vacancies in the state legislature are filled by the county commissioners choosing from a list of candidates submitted by the political party (Mont. Code Ann. § 5-2-403).
8. Names of parties are protected from unauthorized use (Mont. Code Ann. § 13-10-602).

Nebraska

1. Pays expenses of primaries (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 32-106, 32-226, 32-417).
2. Parties receive free lists of registered voters (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-224.01).
3. Sample ballot is printed in a newspaper of general circulation (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-433).
4. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-223).
5. Election judges and clerks chosen by parties (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 32-403, 32-404).
6. Parties may appoint watchers to be present at each polling place (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-493).

Nevada

1. Pays for primaries (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 293.443).
2. Political parties receive free lists of registered voters (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 293.440).
3. Mails sample primary election ballots to all registered voters (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 293.565).

4. The county clerk must publish a notice of primary elections in a newspaper of general circulation (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 293.203).

5. Political parties recommend election board officers (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 293.219).

6. Representatives of political parties may examine condition of voting machines (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 293B.245).

New Hampshire

1. Pays some primary election costs (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 656:1, 656:43).

2. Voter registration allows for party enrollment (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 654:7).

3. Party political committees appoint election inspectors (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 658:2).

New Jersey

1. Pays for primary election costs (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:45-1).

2. A state income tax "check-off" provision allows taxpayers to have one dollar (two for a joint filing) paid to the campaign fund, part of which pays for primary campaigns (N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 19:44A-30, 54A:9-25.1).

3. Sample ballots are mailed to registered voters prior to the day of the primary (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:23-33).

4. Representatives of political parties may examine condition of voting machines prior to general use (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:48-6).

5. Notice of the primary published in newspaper of general circulation (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:12-7).

New Mexico

1. Pays for some primary expenses (N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 1-10-2, 1-10-4, 1-9-7, 1-9-9).

2. Lists of registered voters supplied to county party chairman free of charge (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-5-14).

3. Sample ballots are made available to all "interested persons for distribution to voters" (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-10-10).

4. Voter registration form provides for party affiliation (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-5-19).

5. Election precinct boards chosen from lists submitted by political parties (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-2-8).

6. Board of registrars appointed from political parties (N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 1-4-33, 1-4-34).

7. County chairmen are present at testing of voting machines (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-11-6.1).

New York

1. Pays for primaries (N.Y. Elec. Law § 4-136 (McKinney)).

2. Lists of registered voters are provided free of charge to county chairmen of political parties. (N.Y. Elec. Law § 5-602 (McKinney)).

3. Board of electors mails sample ballots to all registered voters or else publishes a copy in newspapers "representing the major political parties" (N.Y. Elec. Law § 7-118 (McKinney)).

4. Voter registration provides for party enrollment (N.Y. Elec. Law § 5-210 (McKinney)).

5. Political parties may appoint poll watchers (N.Y. Elec. Law § 5-206 (McKinney)).

6. Representatives of political parties may be present at the installation of voting machines (N.Y. Elec. Law § 7-206 (McKinney)).

North Carolina

1. Pays for primaries (N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-104, 163-109).

2. An "add-off" provision allows taxpayers to earmark one dollar to a fund for the use of eligible political parties on a *pro rata* basis (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-159.1).

3. Lists of registered voters are available to political parties (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-66).

4. The State Board of Elections distributes sample ballots to precinct registrars (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-141).

5. State chairmen of political parties provide lists from which members of the county and state board of elections are chosen (N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-30, 163-19).

6. Chairmen of political parties provide lists from which precinct registrars and judges of elections are chosen (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-41).

7. Party chairmen designate observers for each polling place (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-45).

8. In the event of a vacancy in the General Assembly, the governor appoints for the remainder of the term the person recommended by the outgoing officeholder's political party executive committee (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-11).

North Dakota

1. Pays expenses of primary elections (N.D. Cent. Code §§ 16.1-06-01, 16.1-05-05).

2. Election judges are the precinct committeemen of the two major political parties, or their designees (N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-05-01)

Ohio

1. Pays expenses of primary elections (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3501.17).

2. "Check-off" provision allows taxpayers to designate one dollar (two for joint filing) of their tax check to a fund which is divided among political parties (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3517.16, 3517.18, 5747.081).

3. The voter registration form records the voter's participation in primary elections and the party whose ballot the elector voted (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3503.14).

4. Vacancies in the state legislature are filled by a vote of legislators from the same political party as the former officeholder (Ohio Const. Art. II, § 11).

Oklahoma

1. Pays for primary elections (Okla. Stat. tit. 26 §§ 6-103 to 6-104, 3-102 to 3-111).

2. Contributions to political parties are allowed as deductions in computing state income tax (Okla. Stat. tit. 74 § 4218).

3. Sample ballots are distributed to the precincts (Okla. Stat. tit. 26 § 6-117).

4. Voter registration provides for party enrollment (Okla. Stat. tit. 26 § 4-112).

Oregon

1. Pays for primary party elections (Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 255.305, 246.330, 246.250).

2. Contributions to political parties are deductible from income tax liability (Or. Rev. Stat. § 316.102).

3. An "add-on" provision allows state income taxpayers to contribute part of tax refund to a designated political party (Or. Rev. Stat. § 316.487).

4. The county clerk provides lists of registered voters to the political parties free of charge (Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 247.940, 247.945).

5. Sample ballots are published in general circulation newspapers prior to the primary (Or. Rev. Stat. § 254.205).

6. Voter registration provides for party enrollment (Or. Rev. Stat. § 247.121).

7. Vacancies in the state legislature are filled by the counties choosing from a list submitted by the former officeholder's political party (Or. Rev. Stat. § 171.060).

8. Names of political parties are protected from unauthorized use (Or. Rev. Stat. § 248.010).

9. Representatives of political parties are allowed to be present at the preparation and testing of voting machines (Or. Rev. Stat. § 254.235).

Pennsylvania

1. Pays for primary elections (Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 25, § 2645 (Purdon)).

2. Voter registration provides for party enrollment (Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 25, § 291 (Purdon)).

3. Political parties are entitled to appoint poll watchers (Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 25, § 2687 (Purdon)).

4. Elector can vote a straight party ticket (Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. tit. 25 § 2963 (Purdon)).

Rhode Island

1. Pays for primary election expenses (R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 17-6-2, 17-6-4).

2. A "check-off" provision allows for five dollars (ten if joint filing) of a taxpayer's tax liability to go to an account for election financing. The first two dollars go to the political party designated by the taxpayer (R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-30-2(d)).

3. Lists of registered voters are available only to political parties and candidates (R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-6-5).

4. Voter registration includes party affiliation (R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-9-26).

5. Elector can vote a straight party ticket (R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-19-15).

6. Names of Republican and Democratic parties are protected from unauthorized use (R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-23-7).

South Carolina

1. Provides lists of registered voters to the county committee of each political party (S.C. Code Ann. § 7-5-420).

2. Elector can vote a straight party ticket (S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-330).

South Dakota

1. Pays for primary elections (S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 12-1-11).

2. Lists of registered voters are available to party chairs and central committees (S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 12-4-24.1).

3. Sample ballots are mailed to registered voters or else published in newspapers of general circulation (S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §§ 12-16-15, 12-16-16).

4. A majority of the state board of election is appointed by the Democratic and Republican leadership in the legislature (S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 12-1-5).

Tennessee

1. Pays for primary elections (Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 2-12-109; 2-13-206).

2. County election commission must either mail sample ballots to all registered voters or publish a sample ballot in a general circulation newspaper (Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-5-211).

3. The state election commission is comprised of five members: three from the majority political party and two from the minority political party (Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-11-103).

4. Political parties may appoint poll watchers to monitor polling places (Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-7-104).

Texas

1. Allows for state funds to reimburse expenses of political parties (Tex. Elec. Code Ann. §§ 173.001, 173.081-173.083).
2. Copies of lists of registered voters are furnished to party's county chairs (Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 18.007).
3. Party county chairmen appoint primary election judges (Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 32.006).
4. Party county chairmen appoint poll watchers (Tex. Elec. Code Ann. § 33.003).

Utah

1. Pays for primary elections (Utah Code Ann. § 20-3-16).
2. "Check-off" provision allows taxpayers to designate one dollar of their tax check to be given to the political party of their choice (Utah Code Ann. §§ 59-10-547, 59-10-548).
3. The sample ballot is published in a newspaper of general circulation (Utah Code Ann. § 20-7-2).
4. Vacancies in both houses of the state legislature are filled by the governor who appoints a replacement from a list submitted by the central committee of the party of the former officeholder (Utah Code Ann. § 20-1-5).

Vermont

1. Runs primary elections through the offices of the secretary of state and county and town clerks (Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17 §§ 2351, 2357, 2359, 2360, 2362, 2363).
2. Town clerk makes lists of registered voters available to party chairmen (Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17 § 2141).
3. For all state, national, and county offices, the chairmen of the two major political parties sit on the board of elections (Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17 § 2592).

Virginia

1. Pays for primary elections (Va. Code Ann. §§ 24.1-181; 24.1-96).
2. "Add-on" provision of state income tax allows the taxpayer to contribute two dollars (four for joint filing) to a designated political party (Va. Code Ann. § 58-1-346).
3. The parties must be represented on the State Board of Elections, and the parties submit recommendations for the appointments (Va. Code Ann. § 24-1-18).
4. Representatives of political parties are entitled to be present at ballot count (Va. Code Ann. § 24-1-137).
5. Representatives of political parties are entitled to be present at preparation of voting machines (Va. Code Ann. § 24-1-210).

Washington

1. Pays for primary elections (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 29.04.020; 29.13.045; 29.13.047; 29.19.080).
2. Election inspectors and judges are selected from lists certified by the party's county chair (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 29.45.010, 29.45.030).
3. Vacancies in the state legislature are filled from lists submitted by the central committee of the political party of the former officeholder (Wash. Const. art. II, § 15).
4. Party candidates for president and vice president are entitled to one page in the candidates' pamphlet free of charge (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 29.80.050).

West Virginia

1. Pays for the primary election (W. Va. Code §§ 3-1-21, 3-1-44, 3-5-10).
2. Voter registration allows for party enrollment and precludes the voter from voting in a primary unless she designates a party (W. Va. Code § 3-2-18).

3. Registrars are chosen from lists drawn up by party county executive committees (W. Va. Code § 3-2-11).

4. Elector can vote a straight party ticket (W. Va. Code § 3-6-2).

5. Sudden vacancies in state legislature are filled by the governor who chooses from a list of three names submitted by the political party of the former officeholder (W. Va. Code § 3-10-5).

6. Representatives of political parties may be present at the examination of voting machines (W. Va. Code § 3-4-12).

Wisconsin

1. Pays for all elections (Wis. Stat. Ann. § 5.68).

2. "Check-off" provision allows taxpayers to earmark one dollar of state taxes to the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund which is used in part for primaries (Wis. Stat. Ann. § 11.50).

3. Elector can vote a straight party ticket (Wis. Stat. Ann. § 5.64).

Wyoming

1. Pays for primary elections (Wyo. Stat. §§ 22-23-101, 22-5-210).

2. Lists of registered voters are sent to chairmen of political parties (Wyo. Stat. § 22-3-109).

3. Sample ballots are published in general circulation newspapers (Wyo. Stat. § 22-6-105).

4. Voter registration provides for party affiliation (Wyo. Stat. § 22-3-103).

5. Judges of elections and count boards chosen from lists submitted by party county chairmen (Wyo. Stat. § 22-8-101).

6. Sudden vacancies in state legislature are filled by the Governor who chooses from a list submitted by the political party of the former officeholder (Wyo. Stat. § 22-18-111).

7. Representatives of political parties may be present at the preparation of voting machines (Wyo,. Stat. § 22-10-108).